

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	310 Ostyak	310 Ostyak	310 Ostyak
310	01 p <sup>01</sup>	11 n-palatal <sup>03</sup> [n-palatal-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	*[o-mid-dot]
310	02 t-aspirated <sup>02</sup> [t] <sup>60</sup>	12 n-retroflex <sup>07 32</sup> [n-retroflex-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	54 o-mid-dot <sup>10 33 34</sup> (restricted,allo) */e-mid/
310	03 c <sup>03</sup> [t/s-hacek] <sup>04 61</sup> (free)	13 eng <sup>06 31</sup> [eng-voiceless] <sup>64</sup> [eng-prevelar] <sup>62</sup>	55 o-mid-dot-over-short <sup>10 13</sup> 56 ash <sup>09 14</sup>
310	04 k-aspirated <sup>05 06</sup> [k-prevelar-aspirated] <sup>62</sup>	14 ɭ <sup>02</sup> [ɭ-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	57 e-mid-over-short <sup>13 15</sup> 58 u <sup>09</sup>
310	05 t/s-hacek-retroflex <sup>07</sup> [t-retroflex] <sup>63</sup> (free)	15 l-palatal <sup>03</sup> [l-palatal-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	59 i-trema <sup>09</sup> 60 o-mid <sup>09 34</sup>
310	06 s <sup>02</sup>	16 l-retroflex <sup>07</sup> [l-retroflex-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	61 o-mid-over-short <sup>13</sup> 62 a <sup>09 14</sup>
310	07 s-hacek <sup>30</sup> (loan,limited)	17 r-trill <sup>02</sup> [r-trill-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	63 alpha-over-short <sup>13</sup> [schwa-over-short] <sup>14 65</sup>
310	08 gamma <sup>06 31</sup> [x] <sup>64</sup> [gamma-prevelar] <sup>62</sup>		64 yod [yod-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>
310	09 m [m-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	51 i <sup>09</sup>	65 w [w-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>
310	10 n <sup>02</sup> [n-voiceless] <sup>64</sup>	52 u-dot <sup>10</sup> 53 e-mid <sup>09</sup>	

- 310 \$a Ostyak \$b Eastern \$B Vah \$d Finno-Ugric \$e NC USSR (Khanty-Mansiysk) \$f 15,000 (Eastern Ostyak) \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)
- 310 \$a Gulya, Janos \$b 1966 \$c Eastern Ostyak Chrestomathy \$f (Uralic and Altaic Series, No. 51) \$g Bloomington: Indiana University \$q 3 informants \$r one academic year \$R investigation carried out with students in Leningrad, 1956/1957
- 310 \$a Steinitz, Wolfgang \$b 1950 \$c Geschichte des Ostjakisches Vokalismus \$g Berlin: Akademie Verlag \$Q Steinitz did extensive fieldwork on different dialects; his publications are standard works for others, and Gulya follows him closely on the vowels.
- 310 \$a Katz, Hartmut \$b 1975 \$c Generative Phonologie und Phonologische Sprachbuende des Ostjakischen und Samoyedischen \$f Muenchener Universitaets-Schriften: Philosophische Fakultet: Finnisch-Ugrische Bibliothek, vol. 2 \$g Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag
- 310 \$a LONG CONSONANTS \$A According to Gulya, "in an intervocal position the simple consonants become long." (p.30) His examples show lengthening upon addition of a suffix. He also cites two words with long (intervocalic) /l-retroflex/ as examples of "comparatively rare" geminate consonants, but states explicitly that "the lengthening...of consonants is not phonemic." (p.30) The status of the lengthening rule--allophonic?, morphophonemic?--remains unclear. [MV]
- 310 \$a OVER-SHORT VOWELS \$A "The difference between the so-called full and reduced vowels has several formational components: duration, qualitative divergencies, ...a 'reduced' way of formation, a certain 'murmured' character. The most essential determinant of the difference between the two sound groups is, no doubt, length or duration, or more precisely, the comparatively stable short duration of the so-called reduced sounds." (p.23-34)
- 310 \$a STRESS \$A Main stress falls on the second syllable of a word if the first syllable is reduced (over-short) and the second is full. Otherwise it falls on the first syllable. Secondary stress falls on alternate syllables after the main stress. (p.36-37)
- 310 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C)(C) \$A There is no discussion of syllable structure; the formula is inferred from the discussion on p.31ff, and conforms to all examples.
- 310 \$a VOWEL HARMONY \$A Stems and endings show regular palatal harmony, all vowels of a word being either front or back. /u-dot/ and /o-mid-dot/ are harmonically front, while /a/ is harmonically

- back. In front harmonic words the velar consonants are fronted. (p.37-38)
- 310 01 \$A Aspiration of /p/ not discussed.
- 310 02 \$A /t-aspirated, s, n, l, r-trill/ are described as "dental-alveolar." (p.29)
- 310 03 \$A In producing /c, n-palatal, l-palatal/ "the central part or back of the tongue comes into contact with the roof of the mouth." (p.30)
- 310 04 \$A Point of articulation for [t/s-hacek] is uncertain.
- 310 05 \$A "/k-aspirated/ in any position...[is] pronounced with aspiration." (p.29)
- 310 06 \$A /k-aspirated, gamma, eng/ are "pronounced with labial character." (p.31)
- 310 07 \$A "The cacuminal consonants...are...pronounced as the tip of the tongue only, bent rather backward, comes into contact with the approximately central part of the roof of the mouth." (p.30)
- 310 09 \$A The "full" vowels vary in length from 11 to 25 centiseconds, depending on environment. (p.24)
- 310 10 \$A The most careful phonetic transcription uses "u-dot," "o-mid-dot," "o-mid-dot-over-short," though "u-trema," "o-mid-trema," or "o-mid-trema-over-short" are usually written. See Steinitz, p.6.
- 310 13 \$A The reduced vowels vary in length from 8 to 14 centiseconds, depending on environment. (p.24)
- 310 14 \$A Precise quality of [ash, a, schwa-over-short] is not specified. [MV]
- 310 15 \$A All writers use the symbol "schwa" for this vowel (/e-mid-over-short/), but they also identify it as front unrounded. Gulya (p.41) says alternation between "e" and "schwa" is purely quantitative. Steinitz (p.6) says that the use of upside down symbols ("schwa" = upside down "e") has the same meaning as the symbol for shortness.
- 310 30 \$A /s-hacek/ "occurs in loan words...and in some onomatopoetic words only." (p.30)
- 310 31 \$A /gamma, eng/ do not occur in initial position. (p.31)
- 310 32 \$A "In an initial position...[n-retroflex/] only occurs in one or two words." (p.31)
- 310 33 \$A Except for a few words, /e-mid/ and /o-mid-dot/ are in complementary distribution, the latter occurring only adjacent to velars, which are always somewhat labialized. (p.28) Steinitz (p.113) derives the latter from the former historically.
- 310 34 \$A The mid rounded vowels may have lower-mid variants. There may even be a contrast between higher-mid and lower-mid rounded vowels. (p.25; Steinitz, p.27f; Katz, p.80f) In view of the already restricted distribution of /o-mid-dot/, the existence of a distinct /o-open-dot/ as a separate phoneme is hard to accept. Of course this reasoning would not affect a possible phoneme /o-open/. This is, at least in part, a matter of dialect differences. [JHC]
- 310 60 \$A /t-aspirated/ is realized as [t] word medially. (p.29)
- 310 61 \$A [t/s-hacek] is a frequent variant of /c/. (Katz, p.82)
- 310 62 \$A The velars are fronted adjacent to front vowels. (Gulya indicates front and back variants for velars, without explaining the distribution. Katz (p.85) explicitly says front and back variants of /k-aspirated/ depend on vowel frontness.)
- 310 63 \$A In place of /t/s-hacek-retroflex/, "rarely, a mere [t-retroflex] occurs." (p.30)
- 310 64 \$A "At absolute word endings the voiced consonants become voiceless." (p.30)
- 310 65 \$A /alpha-over-short/ is realized as [schwa-over-short] in non-initial syllables. (Gulya is quite explicit in distinguishing this phone from [alpha-over-short]. (p.25f) [schwa-over-short] is the back-harmonic counterpart to /e-mid-over-short/ in non-initial syllables.)